WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE

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eg- Excellency, first denies that such assurances had

ments leaded and placed under the head of been proffered, and then it admits that "in New tiess, fifeen lines or over, will be chaged York, last June, Mr. Auditor RISTINE said to You advertisers to pay quarterly.

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The interest on the State Debt-Gov. ernor Morton's Plea.

The Journal in a labored article in its issue of Monday, evidently prepared by one in high authority, attempts to justify the course of the Governor in usurping powers to administer the State government upon his own account and not in accordance with the plain provisions of the consti-Journal does not deny and that is the Republican members of the House deserted their seatsremained away-and thus prevented the legislation necessary to maintain the good faith of the State not only to the holders of her bonds but to her other creditors. The payment of one class of creditors is certainly no more obligatory upon the State than another and assured those who had advanced money to raise troops to fill the quotas required by the General Government for the suppression of the rebellion, were entitled to as much consideration as the foreign bondholders whose sympathies are against the Federal Goveroment in the struggle for what is termed by Governor Morron and his partizan friends, the nation's life. The Journal complains in behalf of His Excellency that the appropriation bills were not matured and presented before the secession of the Republican members. It says:

Mr. Branham, one of the ablest men in the State, and the most experienced in legislation, was on the Committee of Ways and Means, and he repeatedly urged the early completion of those bills. He knew how frequently and easily improper or extravagant appropriations are made in the hurry of the last hours of a session, and he wanted the bills introduced in time to allow them to be thoroughly examined before the pressure came. But his representations were unheeded.

Now it is well known by all who have any knowledge of legislation, that it requires great consideration and labor to prepare appropriation bills, and they are never presented until near the close of the session as the action of the Legislature, which cannot be anticipated, often shapes many of its provisions. The reference to Mr. BRANHAM is unfortunate. In 1861 he was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the appropriation bills of that session were not presented any earlier than they would have been at the last, if the Republicans had not skedaddled from the alarm occasioned by their own shadows. The Republicans were absent the last twelve working days of the session, hence the plea that there was not time to carefully consider and examine the character of the appropriations is all twaddle. But if the Republican members were afraid of "disloyal" legislation, they could have returned on the last day of the session when bills can be constitutionally enacted into laws, and passed the appropriations, defeated all other legislation and thus thrown the responsibility of the failure of laws necessary to carry on the State government in subordination to the constitution and the statutes upon their political opponents. But such a course would not suit their factious and revolutionary schemes. And it must not be forgotten that Governor Monros was aiding and encouraging the revolutionary conduct of his partisan friends in the Legislature. The Journal also complains that the members made appropriations for their own pay and mileage, but the force of this objection is lost when it is remembered that this appropriation was made early in the session at the suggestion of the able,

experienced and honest Mr. BRANHAM.

The Journal endeavors to justify the conduct of Governor Monton by quoting the course of Governor WILLARD in 1857 as a precedent. The Republicans condemned Governor WILLARD and the State officers of that year for assuming the who voted for a proposition favoring "the termiilar. In 1857, there was no embezzlement law. And the Legislature of 1859 passed an act "for the manner of receiving, hol iing and disbursing the public moneys of the What possible objection can any man have to State," which prohibited the State officers from seening peace under the Constitution upon terms withdrawing any money from the Treasury unless of justice and equality? Certainly the Journal "in conformity to appropriations made by law." | should not object to a proposition of that nature. The Legislature of that year and of 1861 evi- | Before the war began, and mouths after the com dently intended that this clause should include and | mencement of this "civil war," it deliberately cover the navment of the interest upon the expressed the opinion that the loss of a dozen public debt, for there was an appropriation States was preferable to civil war; it discussed in the appropriation bills of each of the the advantages of separation from the dissatisfied regular sessions of those legislatures, both 1859' States, and pronounced the Constitution of the and 1861, for the money necessary to pay the ac- | Confederacy a better chart of government than cruing sums due semi-annually for the two suc- our own. Yet the central organ of the ceeding years. The able and experienced Mr. Republican or "Union" party of Indiana, with BRANHAN voted for the law passed in 1859 for such a record, denounces men who favor peace regulating the treasury system; in 1861 for the upon "justice and equality under the Constitu embezzlement act which made it a penal offence | tion" as a measure in "sympathy with rebellion. for any State officer to violate the treasury law of But what else can be expected from a party or 1859 and for the appropriations made by the gan that is willing to eat its own words-grawl in legislatures of 1859 and 1861 to pay the interest slime-to advance personal and party interests? upon the public debt, hence he must have been of the opinion that money could not lawfully be taken from the treasury to pay the interest without a specific appropriation by the legislature.
When these facts are considered, can there be any doubt but that the State officers did right in refusing to pay any money out of the public treasury except in "conformity to appropriations made by law?" Neither can there be any question in regard to the duty of Governor Monros. The last Constitutional Convention provided blennial sessions, but anticipating that some con-

The New York Herald, in commenting upon

tingency like that which has occurred might

arise, gave the Governor of the State the power

Governor is concerned, by his failing to employ

the constitutional remedies for the embarrass-

be promptly enacted before any legislation would

as the proper means of relieving the

embarrassment, and then it was that Mr. R.

amed those assurances to avoid the objections

of the Governor to legislative relief. Mr. RISTINE

had over twenty letters in his possession from

Democratic members, with the assurences, but

the Governor did not even ask to be shown the

letters, or express any desire to find out the

names. He well knew that he could have them,

and Mr. R. was unwilling to press a matter to

which the Governor was so averse. If Governor

Monrox had been faithful to the constitution

and laws of the State, the present state of affairs

would not exist and he knows it, and the charge

ment of the interest upon the public debt is with-

The President's Plan.

Mr. SUMNER's theory of State suicide and his

proposition to reduce the rebel States to a terri-

torial [condition, is less objectionable than the

scheme of Mr. Lincoln as developed in his

message. Under a territorial government the

people of the disfranchised States would have

more rights than in the plan proposed by the

President. The scheme of Mr. LINCOLN propos-

es a complete degradation of the insurgent States,

for their citizens are cut off from all rights what-

ever, unless they consent to an entire submission

to the edicts and manifestoes of the

President and Congress, no matter how

unjust, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional

they may be. The idea advanced by the Presi-

dent, and re-echoed by the Republican press, is

that the inhabitants of the rebel States, regard-

less of their views and relations to the rebellion.

must yield implicit obedience to the policy of

the party in power as a condition of their being

permitted to resume their former relations to the

Government; and yet this same party published

to these same people and to the world "that the

war is not waged on our part in any spirit of op-

pression, nor for any purpose of conquest or

subjugation." The Administration prints say that

90 out of every 100 rebels can be restored to

every right to-morrow if they will do what?

Make a Union with abolitionism and subscribe to

the political dogmas of the party in power,

nos matter how much they may regard them

as opposed to the interests and perpetuity of the

Government and the happiness and well being of

the people. And such a proposition is heralded

as not only fair, but liberal and maguanimous,

ple of the rebel States.

and as a restoration of popular rights to the peo-

The war for the Union is practically over. It

it had been waged solely for the pur-

poses expressed in the CRITTENDEN reso-

Union "with the dignities, equality, and the

rights of the several States unimpaired." The

only issue now is the abolition of slavery, and to

accomplish that end solely the war is being prose-

cuted. The President says the party he repre-

sents will accept no terms of reconciliation unless

all his proclamations in reference to slavery are

recognized as of binding force and implicitly

Mr. LINCOLN had the golden opportunity to

"Who Are They!"

nation of this bloody, destructive and inhuman

war, and for securing peace under the Constitu-

tion upon terms of justice and equality." The

court organ expresses the oninion that "the re-

cord of that vote will be the epitaph over the no-

litical grave of every free statesman found in it.'

A SUBLIME IDEA.—It is very seldom any very good thing comes out of Massachusetts; but the action of the people of Essex county in the last election was not bad. The New Bedford

trict in Essex county in this State, who had been aided as a pauper the last year. He was voted for in order thus to save the town from the ex-

pense of his support?"

The last sentence reveals the essentially Yan

kee motive for this action, apart from which the proceeding was not bad, and suggests a new and desirable mode of disposing of public paupers.

Standard says:

The Journal expresses an anxiety to know the

of July 22, 1861, to-day we

have peace and a restored

that the State officers intrigued to defeat the pay

out any foundation whatever.

the President's message and proclamation, reto assemble the Legislature in special session The favored classes of the people of each of kind of republicanism which divides a communithat body did not anticipate that any Governor of the rebellions States embraced in the Presi- tv into two classes by presenting an odious oatl Indiana would be so reckless of his constitutiondent's amnesty are required, first, to indorse the emancipation proclamation, and, secondly, to organize a State Government, declaring slavery fided to the General Assembly of the State. The responsibility of the failure of the laws necessary abolished, before they can be restored to the Tuion. In the Scriptural account of Sodom and Gomorrah it is stated that the Lord promised to to carry on the State government as the Consti-Abraham to spare those wicked cities if even ernment, asks, "What, then, are the distinctive advising, and the Republican members of the ten righteous men could be found therein; but they could not be found, and we know the re ing this question (the italic word is his) he says: gratify partisan prejudices, seceded and left it "one-tenth" proposition was suggested by this derived from the great body of the society, not proposition of the original Father Abraham of from an inconsiderable proportion or a favored without a quorum for the transaction of business. And that responsibility is continued, so far as the

A few words in regard to the assurances that aside for some better plan. Indeed, he suggests that the rebellious States may return through the be proposed which even he might regard of a door of Congress, but that Congress alone can determine when and how that door is to be open. partisan character. The Journal, speaking for His ed. We conclude that Mr. Lincoln's plan will be a failure, and it is quite possible that it has been submitted more with a view to open the question of an amnesty and a restoration, or more York, last June, Mr. Auditor RISTINE said to Governor Morron that such assurances had been the acceptance of the overtues by the States con- not changed their republican form. He said: serned, or any one of them not under the abso-

We are now adrift at sea beyond our ancient landmarks, and upon what shore we may reach the anchorage of peace it would be vain to con jecture. We can only hope that from the very agitation which the restoration plan of the Mess age will create we may reach some satisfactory "halfway house of rest."

The New York Journal of Commerce says of

The document is marked by the usual characteristics of rough rhetoric and a defiance of ordinary rules of construction. Its words and sentences fall in heaps, instead of flowing in a connected stream, and it is therefore difficult read-AND RESIDENCE TO A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

President is calculated to bring about peace- wise: whether it is a proclamation that is likely to be The "policy of emancipation" "and of empeace without abolition. In this respect he lends No unprejudiced mind can dwell upon this part

Why force the negro in the very nostrils of the that no person can assist in the formation of is declared unconstitutional. On the contrary, sent to the abolition of slavery, the American is compelled to judge and take re sponsibilities on himself which in no other country are imposed on the citizen; and if, in obedience to a the consummation of emancipation? Having law, an American citizen injures a neighbor, and sacrificed to much of their best blood and under ed to pay the damages It is no defense to plead "I obeyed a law on the statute books." This proc- of rainous warfare, the people of the North canlamation requires the taking of an oath, as a condition of pardon, which half the citizens of the Northern States would refuse to take. It is true the South to accept. Yet now we have it distinctthe President may proffer perdon on conditions. But the question is whether his conditions are wise, practical, likely to do good. We are very abolition. Who shall say that is not the pliant much afraid that the Administration knows no tool of fanaticism, that it is in accordance with more how to make peace than it has heretofore seemed to know about making war. We see no prospect of peace or good to the country in the President's plan. On the contrary, we fear he has thrown away a golden opportunity for the

end the rebellion, if he had issued a proclamation Northern radicals for himself. of amnesty making the only condition of forgive-The general scope of the President's plan may ness and the only test of loyalty returned allebe said to be of the extreme radical sort. He giance and fealty to the Constitution and the almost, but not qu'te, recognizes Mr. Sumper's State suicide theory. He ignores the present ex-istence of State governments, regards them as Union of the States under it, but he has cast it from him to gratify radicalism and fanaticism. defunct, and asticipates a sort of territorial reor-For such a consideration the nation must suffer ganization. In this view he is neither sound nor the terrible evils and calamities which are now consistent. But what are soundness and consist ency worth in our day?

The New York World, in reviewing the mes-

President Lincoln has, at least, succeeded in names of the fifty-nine members of Congress producing something unique in the form of an gress Its main feature is a proclamation, bearin r even date with the message, and as essential to redeem the document from dry and vapid in-significance as the character of Hamlet is to the play of that name. The proclamation, and what Armies are Destroyed?" has attracted much atwill fill public aftention. This is a most extra the principles it involves. No one doubts that

First. In respect to its merits as a political

As a party manifesto looking to the approach ing Presidential election, the World regards it as a creditable specimen of political desterity, and expresses the opinion that Mr. Lincols has fairly got the inside track for the Republican nomination next spring.

The World thus comments upon the statesmanship of the proposed measures of the Presi

When we turn from the politician to the states man, we are impressed with a sorrowful convic-tion that Mr. Lincoln has far more capable advisers in the former capacity than he has in the latter. As a means of recovering the South and reconstructing the Union, his scheme is simply absurd. To divide the emancipation proclamation (she most odious and detested in southern eyes of all Mr. Lincoln's acts.) into individual doses, to be administered in the form of an oath, is about as wise as would be an attempt to conciliate a nation of Jews by swearing them all to

The Message-Comments of the Press | created by less than one tenth of the legal voters And to cap the absurgity this is to be done under color of that provision of the Constitution by which the United States guarantee to every State a republican form of government. It is an odd which a vast majority are certain to reject, and then erect the minority into a privileged class, and investing them with all the political power.

Mr. Madison, in explaining in the Federalist the provision of the Constitution relating to the guarantee to the States of a republican form of govcharacters of the republican form?" In answer-We dare say that our Father Abraham's |"It is essential to such a government that it be proposition of the original Father Abraham of ten righteous men in Sodom, and we fear that the result will be the same—that the righteous men required to save the rebellious States from a destructive storm of fire and brimstoue will not be found.

But President Lincoln wishes to be understood that in offering this plan of restoration it does not follow that it is irrepressable or many not be somety, not gerived from the great body of the somety, not from an inconsiderable proportion or a favored class of it." And yet Mr. Lincoln, pretending to act under this very clause of the Constitution, proposes to invest the government of a State in one—tenth of its voting population. And he makes sure that his political aristocracy or governing class will not be too large by compelling all its members to swear allegiance to the Eman-

Mr Lincoln's allegation against the disloyal States is as false in fact as it is absurd in theory. It is not true that these States, or any of them ment. While adhering to republican government, they are committing treason by levving war against the United States. Mr. Seward, in the dispatch from which we have already quoted, admits and maintains that the seceded States have

"The rights of the States and the condition o every human being in them will remain precisely the same, whether the revolution shall succeed or whether it shall fail In one case the States would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits and institutions,

in either case will remain the same "
It is clear, then, that Mr Lincoln's scheme is not only preposterous in itself, but that it is the very hight of absurdity to pretend to find author ity for it in that part of the Constitution which quarantees to the States a republican form of overnment. It is well adapted for immediate tical effect in the North, and for obstructing and defeating the object of the war in the South.

The New York News styles the message "The The serious question is whether this plan of the Despot's Edict," and comments upon it in this

well received by any considerable portion of the ploying black soldiers" is first alluded to in conpeople engaged in the insurrection, and to hasten | nection with our political situation, and having the close of the war. It is plain that what Mr. been thoroughly exhausted, gives place to the Lincoln wants is peace and abolition. He does Inbyrinthine outlines of a plan to make abolition

himself entirely to the radical abolitionists, and of the message without the conviction that Mr evidently expects to continue the war till slavery | Lincoln has determined to prosecute this war is actually abolished where his old hereafter exclusively in the interest of emancipa-proclamation has theoretically abolished it. tion and according to the extreme purposes of The President's idea of closing the war is by a the radicals. If the intention were openly avowed sort of individual and personal contract with each one might give the man at least the tribute due and every man, woman and child, to the effect to boldness; but there is a low cunning exhibited that if the person will sustain all the policy of the in his parade of sophistry that jars upon the Administration and all its acts and proclamations, feelings as something which, when associated he or she will be pardoned. The offer is doubt- with ideas of official dignity and honor, less one which the President has the right to bring shame and humiliation to the entire people. make. If the people will accept it, it is a very The plot, for it is nothing less than a treacherou neat and pretty way of doing up the war. But it and despicable plot, is not developed in the mess certainly does not hold out very brilliant pros | age proper. To give it at once the force of an pects of success as a pacifactory measure. Executive edict, he appends a proclamation, pur Neither is the President's halting and hesitating porting to be one of amnesty, but in reality demethod of defending his position and plan at all signed to give to the retainers of the Administra encouraging or inspiring. He does not seem to tion in the seceded States the power to create have faith in it, he introduces it with an argument | new State Constitutions hostile to slavery. "A in its favor, which is of course an admission that number of persons not less than one tenth in it needs defence; and this is a very bad feature in number of the votes cast in such States at the any public measure of so great importance as this | Presidential election of the year of our Lord There is nothing statesmanlike in the plan or the 1870, each having taken the oath afores id. and paper defending it. It indicates a narrow view of excluding all others," may "re establish a State the grand questions of government involved in government," which "shall be recognized as the the future pacification of the country, and a to- true government of the State?" "And it is ental failure to raise to the solemn importence of gaged as not improper that in any State, the the events crowding into the close of his Ad- boundary, the sub-divisions, the Constitution and ministration. Without perception of the real the general code of laws be maintained, subject condition of the country, and without ability to only to the modifications made necessary by the master the grand problem before him, we have conditions herein before stated (those of the here from Mr Lincoln a proclamation which is, emancipation proclamation,) and such others as compared with the vast throes of the nation which may be deemed expedient by the new which have seemed to produce it, a very small State Government" The suggestion is that it is not "improper" to retain the old Con-Was it not enough to require an oath to sup-port the Constitution of the United States, and all laws made and acts done in pursuance of it? tenor of "the oath aforesaid," it will be seen Southern man whose submission to law you seek? | these new State governments who is not sworn to Is it said the oath requires no more than that?
With all due respect to Mr. Lincoln, it requires gress passed during the existing rebellion, with a great deal more. It requires the support of a proclamation which one half of the people of the faithfully support all proclamations of the Presi-North do not support. It requires the support dept made during the existing rebellion having of laws which one-half of the people of reference to slaves." Putting this and that tothe North repudiate as null and void, because gether, the simplest logician will perceive that it unconstitutional. The doctrine is not yet forced | becomes impossible for any State to return to the on Americans that they must obey a law until it Union except under the oath of its citizens to con-

Is not this an effectual bur to reconstruction Is not this a prosecution of the war directly for gone so much financial, social and political mis fortunes, with the prospect before them of years not be blind to the propriety of establishing some standard of reconciliation that it is possible for ly proclaimed by the Administration that the only avenue to reconstruction leads under the yoke of our Republican institutions for one tenth of the voters of a State to remodel, and in fact to recreate the laws and Constitution of that State, especially when it is in the power of the adminis tration, in the event of military occupation, to country, for the sake of winning a support among | flood such a State with the emissaries of its will? So far from being self government, the realization of such a scheme would be worse than tyran ny; it would be the betraval of the principles fought for by our fathers, by a mean and treacherous trick, which would eternalize discord, sus

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Final Reunion or Utter Separation-What Prevents Reunion-What the South Requires -trmy devements on the Rangahaunock-How Richmond Might be Taken-The President Toadying to

is said in the message about the proclamation, tention here. I have heard more than a dozen ordinary mode of promulgating a proclamation the above question must be answered in the negwhich purposes to be primarily addressed to the people of the rebel States.

The World then considers the document in two different aspects:

the above question must be answered in the negative, as long as the present and past policy of the Administration is persisted in. The reason is plain enough. The Administration has not made war against the rebel armies, but against the people of the Southern States. It is on the ple that all the horrors of war have been First. In respect to its merits as a political people that all the horrors of war have been munifesto issued by a party chief; and,
Second. In view of its character as a measure of statesmanship for the reconstruction of the It is against them that the confiscation act was passed and the emancipation proclamation was promulgated. It is against them that such savages as Milroy, and Pope, and Schenck, and Turchin, and Higginson, and Montgomery, and Jim Lane, have been let loose. The effect of these measures has been to inflict such wounds in the breast of the Southern people as time can never heal, because the perpetrators of these devilish atrocities were invariably afterwards honored and promoted by "the government." honored and promoted by "the government."

I find that it is thought by some members of Congress that the Southern people are tired of the war: that they are exhausted both in men and messes; and that, if the olive branch were now held out to them, they would cagerly emberse, it. Alas! such are not my convictions; and may are founded on more accurate information then that enjoyed by those sanguing indi-

Union. This was in the winter of 1861-2, be- tory will read that Abraham Lincoln himself, and

Winter quarters! It is a humiliating thought, my worshippers, and look to the blacks to reor-how much might be accomplished by this gallant army of veterans between now and spring, if they were placed under a competent General, present Congress will never sanction any such and that General given carte blanche for a cam- doctrines as those contained in this message. ond. With the assis ment, it would be easy to organize a campaign there are enough conservative members to de-against Richmond which could not fail of sucriver. The Army of the Potomac might be em- earliest opportunity, and at every opportunity, eral, could not fail of success. But the public and to their constituents—who, now, are the need not anticipate anything of this kind. The whole body of the people of the nation, except same malign influence that removed General the shoddvites and contractors, and their allies. McClellan from the army, and that keeps the incapable Halleck in his place, will see to it that the Army of the Potomac is kept for a foot-

fetes was to have the Tyrant of America concili- measures. ate and fraternize with the Tyrant of Russia. If we should apply to this requirement the And, if the violence of Mr. Lincoln's disease sub- treasonable and anti-Union language of the Trisides sufficiently, that part of the programme which was to take place at the White House may still be carried out. Perhaps it is as well to be sent to Europe, I stated that it was done in order as to save their own necks. was now to be brought soout.

The President's Message-Its Atrocious Features.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, December 10.

message of a man who had sworn to support the President doubtless thinks the plan the best that constitution of his country, but who in this he can devise with his peculiar views. Indeed message violated his inauguration oath, trampled be says as much. It is then the culmination of the constitution under his feet, and planted his the radical policy, and the only visible method the States of the Union. For thirty years the which peace is to be attained. It must be con the States of the Union. For thirty years the abolitionists have been laboring to abolish slavery in all the States, even if, in doing so, they should destroy the Union. To-day they find that work done for them by Abraham Lincoln. I mean the work of the destruction of the Union. Slavery in the South they can never abolish. It is an institution ordained and sanctioned by the Almighty, as the most suitable condition for an inferior race; and what he ordains and sanctions cannot be moved by all the efforts of pany men. assert, in the presence of the past glories of the crased, if possible forgotten, provided the Southif they were ever recognized as States again, it say if this question came before the peop must be after they shall have pulled down their North, the immense majority of them we venerable State governments, abolished their sa-cred State constitutions, and, in a word, revolu-coln leaves out of his account. very marrow when I thus heard Abraham Lin-coln declare that ten sovereigh Stotes, equal and honored members of the Republic, should never war on the rebels by making war on their pet inbe allowed to return to the Union, not only until stitution. The result, according to our idea, has after they shall have torn down the pillars of been that the war has cost five time as much as it after they shall have torm down the pillars of their State governments, and covered themselves with the fragments of their former glory, but, also, not until they shall have acquiesced in, and approved of, all the illegal, unjust, and nuconstitutional acts of him, Abraham Lincoln, and his last infamous Congress!—not until after they shall have bowed down in the dust, and have the rest of the policy laid out. No end of the war except by the total abolition of slavery, and that policy is to be submitted to the people of the people

usurpation which is now boldly proclaimed as the policy of the present administration. The President dares to assume that all the people of all the Southern States have committed treason, and are, therefore, objects of Executive elemency. It is secured Mr. Lincoln a renomination.—[N. Y. Journ. of Com.

**A correspondent of the New Haven Reg ister says that "Jack," a brother of General Butler, was the proprietor of one of the largest gam-Does he not know that the people can read! And Does he not know that the people can road does not the Constitution plainly say that no person shall be convicted and be deemed guilty of treason except after a fair trial by jury, in open court! Buides, does not the Constitutional government of the constitutional government of the constitutional government of the constitutional government.

Union. This was in the winter of 1801-2, before the war had assumed its subsequent features of ferocity. But this time exists no longer. The Southern people are now united as one man. They believe that the sole object of the war, on the part of the North, is the conquest and subjection of the South, the confuscation of all their property, and the reduction of their States to the condition of conquered territories. They believe that under no circumstances would they be received into the Union on an equal footing with the other States; and that the only way for them to preserve their rights, their liberty and their property, is to fight for independence.

There is one contingency in which we may expect to see the Union restored, and only one. If the people rise in their might, next fall,—the Republican party will be hurled from power, and a Democratic President will be elected—probably General McClellan. In that case the rebellion might cease even before the rebel armies are destroyed, and the restoration of the Union might cease even before the rebel armies are destroyed, and the restoration of the Union might cease oven before the rebellion might cease even before the rebel armies are destroyed. But the restoration of the Union might cease oven before the rebellion might cease oven before the rebellion

railroad depot, and in and under several hundred cars, loaded with provisions, which could not be removed, and which, it was feared, might fall into the hands of the advancing enemy. The obstate governments of all the Southern States by a single stroke of the pen. This relater of vulgar to the hands of the advancing enemy. The obstate governments of all the Southern States by a single stroke of the pen. This relater of vulgar to the hands of the advancing enemy. ect of the enemy at that time, however, was into any argument to prove that the Southern merely to re-establish three of their signal sta- States no longer exist as States and of course tions, on three high peaks of the mountains near Culpepper, which overlook an immense extent of country. In this they were successful, and their signal fires can be seen burning on those three peaks every night. It is a grand sight. From these three peaks they can see far beyond the Rappahannock, Our camps are spread out bethem like a map, they can see, and do see, land—I mean in Alabama—to those documents, the movements of Gen. Meade. It was absurd, at any rate, to keep the army so far from being then so comfortably out of the way, it only Washington as to the line of the Rappahannock. remains to 'set up' a John Brown government, a But, now that every movement of Gen. Meade is instantly telegraphed to Gen. Lee, the army will probably be withdrawn to Warrenton, Manassas tion in their places. If the citizens of the South Junction, or even to Centreville, before it goes refuse to acquiesce in this new order of things, I

tance Let the people thank God for that. Let of the troops already in Gen. Butler's depart- take courage in the fact that, in this Congress, cess. We have complete possession of the James wicked, unjust and cruel sentiments. At the barked on board of transports at Alexandria the Democratic members of Congress will give and landed at a point above City Point, on the utterance to the voice of the people on these subsouth side of the James river, where they jects, and will expose and denounce the atrocious would be only twenty miles from Richmond. features of the message as they deserve. The-At the same time the troops under Gen. Butler speeches of Reverdy Johnson and Col. Richardcould advance from Norfolk and Suffolk against son, in the Senate, and of Messrs. Voorhees, Weldon, and destroy the railroad leading from Pendleton, Fernando Wood, Cox and Brooks, Weldon to Richmond. Such an expedition, in the House, on these topics, may be looked for properly organized, and led by a competent Gen- with confidence that they will do full justice to it,

The Future.

The message of Mr. Lincoln is important in The fact that the President is suffering from a this respect that it announces the future policy of severe attack of small-pox, that his condition is the Administration as wholly opposed to concilicritical, and that it must be some days before he ation and in expectation of peace only as the recan even leave his chamber, will probably pre-vent the nation from suffering the disgrace of of peace are to be not only unconditional submisseeing our Chief Magistrate in a role which might sion to the Constitution and the laws, but still be pardonable in the Mayor of a little town, but which would scarcely comport with the dignity of the President of the United States. The Russian fleet is here, and it is understood that Sumper, Wilson, Lovejoy, Trumbull, Greeley, which the requirement of the President goes; that and others of that ilk, had devised a series of paper says and repeats that he requires nothing entertainments, which were to take place on but that the rebels shall "submit to" and "acquiboard of the Admiral's vessel and at the White esce in" the proclamation, which is a very differ-House; and at which the great rail-splitter was ent thing from the President's words, which de-to be a principal performer. The object of these mand that they shall swear to "support" his

so; for it may serve to open the eyes of the American people to the real character of the man part of the Union to another by bayonets. It is who has usurped powers over them greater than a curious part of the history of our times that the those exercised by any European sovereign ex-cept the Emperor of Russia. And Abraham is ing as disloyal the sentiments of which they themfast following in the footsteps of Alexander. selves have been the most strenuous advocates, You will remember that when Mr. Cameron was and which they seek to fix on their adversaries so

to bring about an alliance with Russia, in order | But laving aside all questions of lovalty or disto enable Mr. Lincoln to conquer and subjugate loyalty, for the people are sick of the radical hythe South. And it looks very much as if this pocrisy which has so abused the terms, the question presented to the honest patriot in examin the President's proclamation and message is this Does it seem to be born of a true and honest desire to restore the Union? It is only a method of estimating the true character of the radical policy that we suggest this question Would a true lover of the old Union, or of any union between the Northern and Southern States, a patri-Yesterday was a dark day for the American of sincerely desiring to bring the war to a close Republic. On that day THE GREAT WORK upon by the achievement of its original object, take which the abolitionists have been laboring for this way of doing it? Could be find no better? the last thirty years culminated in the annual It is a fair and a most important question. The feet upon the rights and liberties of one-half of in the view of Mr. Lincoln and his friends, by

cannot be moved by all the efforts of puny men. of the rebels, and those who think that peace No one here, who had access to the proper could be hastened by a wise and statesman-like source of information, was at all surprised at the disposition or conciliation. Mr. Lincoln feliciradical tone and absurd feature of the message; tates himself on the result of the late elections, and, as I had warned the readers of the Times to as if the course of the nation on the slavery quesexpect the most ultra radical sentiments, and a tion had been decided at them, and that too by full indorsement of the atrocious Whiting and immense and unchangeable majorities. We are Summer doctrines, in that document, they, teo, inclined to think he mistakes the fact, while it is were no doubt prepared for it. Nevertheless, a certain that he forgets the enormous expense of thrill of horror ran through the breasts of the money men, and reputation which it has cost his true Representatives of the people, and of the spectators in the crowded galleries of the House, as the Clerk read those portentous sentences, in which the obscure Illinois flatboatman dared to and the confiscation acts be repudiated, shelved, ern States existed no longer; and to declare that, turn to their duty as citizens and subjects, we

The gallery was warm, but I felt chilled to the election will afford an opportunity for testing sung hoseanas over the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confiscation Act!

Such is, in brief, the pith and substance of the
President's message. The intelligent readers of
the Times will of course peruse it for themselves.
The nation will never, never stand the monstrous

and that policy is to be submitted to the people
for approval. Will they sustain it by continuing
it for years longer? The message of the President is intended to submit this question. It is the
last message, in the ordinary course, before the
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ler, was the proprietor of one of the largest gambling houses in San Francisco when the war broke

Curtin, of Pennsylvania, went into the fice of Governor in straitened circumstance

The Amnesty a Pretext for a Disunien

The radical press admits, with exultation, that Mr. Lincoln's so-called proclamation of amnests enders reunion impossible until slavery shall his bold confession of a truth, and therefore submitted its irrefutable demonstration to the public; but the prompt avowal, by the organs of the Administration, of the traitorous intent of the proctory. Let us now consider this ukase under other aspects, and reflect upon the effect it may produce with the Southern people,
Had our former social, commercial and politi-

sal relations with the South been so superficial

as to have given no insight into their popular characteristics, the events of the war must have rave, resolute, proud und tenations of those valor in the field, their tortitude under privation, and the stern fixedness of purpose which they have exhibited as well in the hour of defeat as of victory, makes it imperative for us, as sensible beings, to accord them equality with our-selves in regard to those personal attributes which impel men to stand by each other in the hour of trul. The radicals themselves could hardly wish them to be an ungenerous and cowardly race, for, although they evidently in-tend to close the doors of our political house, they must have some recollection of the relations that once existed and some respect for the associations of the past. Now, let the North, in sup-position, and without reference to the right or the wrong, exchange positions with the South, so far as concerns the danger of incurring the penalty of treason. While any means of resistance remained, while there was a crust of bread to sustain life, an arm with strength enough to wield a weapon and a weapon to be wielded would any Northerner that esteems himself an conorable man accept an amnesty whose provisions would consign to the scaffold his compan-ion in arms, the chieftain who had shared with him the fortunes of the field, his brother-soldier, his brother, his father perhaps, and the public officers whom his suffrage had elevated to the position that exempted them from pardon? Yet, in accepting the terms of the amnesty, the Southern people would sign the death warrants of all their field officers-of their commanders, some of whom they aevere and love with an intense devotion-of their officials, whom they desired to accept the post of danger and responsibility and, in many cases, of their kindred and bosom friends. If Stonewall Jackson lived, what man of those whom he so often led along the embattled plain, of those whom he had cheered in the hospital and cared for with unwearying solicitude amid the vicissitudes of war; of those whom battle, and who was to them a hero and an idol craven that would sell his soul to purchase his body's safety, would accept a pardon whose price was that leader's blood? Does any Northern citizen, with heart and human instincts, believe that the Confederate army in Virginia would surrender Robert Lee to the gallows, to pay with his life, devoted to their cause, the ransom of their own existence? Mr. Lincoln must have forgotten that he dealt with the descendants of men who fought for independence with halters about their necks, and fought none the less unflichlingly. If the Americans who unmurmuring endured hunger and cold amid the snows of Valley Forge, had in their dark hour betraved Washington to the mercies of King George, then might we have supposed that Americans of this day would seal their bond of safety with the blood of their cemrades and commanders. Whether their cause be good or bad, whether they be patriots or traitors, whether they are strong in hope or feeble with despondency, they have at least in their veins the same unreacherous blood that ennobles the people of the North-together they resolved to tread the burn-

ing plowshare, together they will pass the ordeal.
We do not think that Mr. Lincoln's estimate of his countrymen is so low, nor that such base misgivings pervaded his brain, that he issued that amnesty with a hope of its acceptance. He desired to ordain by proclamation either disunion or the extinction of slavery, and the amnesty was his pretext. In that, he succeeded. The North cannot now fail to understand that under the present Administration the Union cannot be restored except upon the condition of abolition. 'War Democracy" has not even a phantom light to guide it. There can be but two political parties: that which supports the Administration supports a war for disunion; that which opposes the

The League Women and Slavery. [From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican-Strong Ad-

Administration opposes the war.

The Women's Loval League, which is only the Garrison Anti-slavery Society under another name, is circulating petitions to Congress for a law to abolish slavery throughout the Union. Congress will not, of course, entertain the proposition, because there is no member of that body who does not know that they have no power in the case. Somehow our radical friends, who have been denouncing the Constitution for the last quarter of a century as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," seem to have got the idea that the war has abolished the Constitution. The rebels think so too. Both are mistaken. The Constitution still lives, and will not only survive the war, but bids fair to stand for some blessed centuries of national peace and prosperity yet to come. And it will stand all the firmer, and be the more ardently loved and reverenced for that it has wirkstood alike the as-

through this time of darkness and tempest. But why do the League women agitate for what they know is impossible? Do they suppose that the Government, now that it is achieving its final triumph over rebellion and seeing the con-sequent and inevitable death of slavery at hand by means accordant with constitution and law, can be induced to pass an unconstitutional act that can have no other effect than to make its authors forever infamous? Doubtless these women, and the men who are in the plot with them, expect no such thing. But they have hitherto been in the van of progress, as they suppose, and now seeing the object they have only talked and scolded for, accomplished by the labor and blood of practical, working and fighting men-so leav-ing them without an irritating theme, they must even take what they absurdly call "an advanced position" and demand impossible and absurd hings, so as to keep ahead. They may be well and beneficently intentioned, though it is some-times hard to see it, but we must believe that it is this feeling that events are taking from them their stock in trade which leads them to make new and preposterous demands upon the Govern-

saults of the friends and enemies of liberty

Now, there is abundance of healthy, necessary, patriotic and Christian work in these times for all genuine reformers. There are tens of thousands f freed negroes to be fed clothed and instructed diers who are fighting the battles of freedom, and loing more for actual progress in a day than ten ousand talkers in convention can accomplish i generation. And this work is growing upon us. All the maiden philanthropists of whatever age a such works of charity and mercy. But they hould also be told, if they do not already know it, that by asking the Government to violate the Constitution in order to manifest a sacred aniposity to slavery, they are really doing injury o the cause of the Union. It is of the uti importance that the government should keep faith with every State of the Union, and an attempt to interfere with the rights of Kentucky or any other loyal State could only have the effect to create hostility and distrust, and to justify these feelings. The horder States will abolish slavery if not unjustly interfered with. No man can doubt this who watches the course of events. The anti-slavery progress in these States is now more rapid than it ever was in the free States. Let the League women possess their souls in patience, then, and betake themselves to such philanthronic work as offers itself on every hand. chilanthropic work as offers itself on every hand f they do this, and have faith as a grain o mustard seed, they shall live to see slavery abolished everywhere, and no damage done to one word of the Constitution, and no indignity to one State of the Union.

The star of fashion in Chleago is a Cana dian half breed. She is said to be surpassingly beautiful, and is the petted and idelized wife of a rich man, who took her when a little child from her mother's lodge, had her educated in a onvent, and after a time set all Chicago wild